

RECEIVED BY WIRE.

SKAGWAY BUSINESS

Given a Severe Shock by the Interior Department Decision

IN THE MOORE TOWNSITE CASE

Which Gives to Original Locators 6 Acres of Business Center.

HOLDERS WILL NOT PAY RENT.

Railroad Wreck in Washington—Joint Note Will be Signed—The Chinese Railroad.

From Monday and Tuesday's Daily. Skagway, Jan. 22.—The recent decision rendered by the interior department giving to Capt. William Moore 60 acres of the business center of this city has created intense excitement, but no action has yet been taken nor will be taken until the decree arrives. A dispatch from Ben Moore, who is now in the east, to his wife confirms the report. The decision is a heavy blow to the business interests of Skagway. Many of the business men can not afford to buy their buildings and they declare they will not pay rent to Moore. An attempt will be made by many to settle on fair terms with the Moores. It is not likely that any attempt will be made to appeal from the decision.

N. P. Train Wrecked.

Tacoma, Jan. 14, via Skagway, Jan. 22.—Owing to heavy rains there have been many landslides and washouts in various parts of the state. A Northern Pacific passenger train was derailed and practically demolished at Squaw creek. It was running at full speed when derailed, the entire train with the exception of the rear sleeper, leaving the track and piling up in a broken mass. The passengers all miraculously escaped.

Will Sign Joint Note.

Pekin, Jan. 13, via Skagway, Jan. 22.—The Chinese peace commissioners have received orders from the court to sign the joint note for the powers.

The Chinese Railroad.

London, Jan. 13, via Skagway, Jan. 22.—The foreign office declares that the report of the cession by Salisbury of the Chinese railroad to Russia is unfounded; that Britain has no power to cede it to any power.

A Night of Terrors.

Britton, S. D., Dec. 25.—A number of friends gathered at the house of John Pypiar, near Vebien, tonight, to sit up with the remains of one of his children. During the evening Pypiar was found lying between the house and the barn, with several gashes in his skull, and with his throat and neck severely injured. He was picked up for dead. Upon seeing his condition, Moses La Frombis disappeared and a little later was discovered hanging to the limb of a tree near the barn. He was cut down before life was extinct. Pypiar is in a fair way to recover. La Frombis is under arrest to await the result of the injuries to Pypiar.

Returned to Eagle.

The four U. S. soldiers, who have been spending a furlough in Dawson, returned to Eagle City yesterday morning, having spent a very pleasant winter's holiday in the city. They were Sergeant Rogan, Musician Brandenburg and Privates Coff and McDonald.

Something of army life in winter quarters below the boundary line may be seen from what they say of the way they are situated there. Last fall the U. S. government completed large and comfortable barracks at Eagle, as that place has been made the army head-

quarters for Alaska. The troops there are provided with a library containing about 600 volumes, and a hall for dancing in which a dance is given every two weeks.

Among the things contemplated by the boys in blue during the coming season is the sending to Dawson of their base ball team to meet upon the diamond nine stalwarts from the ranks of the N. W. M. P.

The telegraph line from St. Michael to Eagle it is expected will be completed next summer as work is being pushed from both ends.

The Wilson Damage Suit.

The damage proceedings of T. C. Wilson against the C. D. Co. were before Justice Craig in the territorial court yesterday, the plaintiff being on the witness stand under cross-examination by Attorney McCall. The questions were largely with regard to the freight received last summer, its condition, amount and time of arrival. Among a lot of goods received at one time were some cases of rabbit, and out of an objection grew an argument between attorneys, which was finally brought to a close by the remark of Attorney Wade, who said that he saw nothing in the question raised to warrant the splitting of hairs over rabbits.

In reply to a question as to whether or not he had received 50 crates of potatoes and ten packages of onions as per manifest of the sixth voyage of the steamer Sybil, the witness said that he did not remember; the expense bills would show, and that anyway, the fact of a certain lot of goods being on the manifest did not show them to have been delivered, as very often goods so manifested never reached their proper destination because they were often wrongly manifested, and sometimes there were shortages.

Concerning the goods received by him in the summer of '98, he said that during the latter part of the summer consignments were much broken up and often did not come in the order in which the bills of lading showed them to have been shipped. He did not consider that his agreement to give the company 75 tons for storage on the receipt of his last consignment any inducement to get the goods through.

Hearing of the case will go on again today.

Courting in Cordova.

At night Cordova sleeps early. A few central streets are still busy with people, but the rest are all deserted, the houses look empty, there is an almost oppressive silence. Only here and there as one passes heedlessly along a quiet street one comes suddenly upon a cloaked figure, with a broad brimmed hat, leaning against the bars of a window, and one may catch through the bars a glimpse of a vivid face, dark hair and a rose (an artificial rose) in the hair.

Not in any part of Spain have I seen the traditional Spanish lovelorn, the cloak and hat at the barred window, so frankly and so delightfully on view. It brings a touch of genuine romance which it is almost difficult for those who know comic opera better than the countries in which life is still in its way a serious travesty to take quite seriously. Lovers' faces on each side of the bars of a window at night in a narrow street of white houses—that, after all, and not even the miraculous mosque, may perhaps be the most vivid recollection that one brings away from Cordova.—Saturday Review.

New Mail Schedule.

Agent Barlee, of the C. D. Co., is authority for the statement that a new mail schedule for the Dawson-Whitehorse route has been adopted and will be adhered to during the remainder of the winter. According to this schedule the mail will leave Whitehorse for Dawson every Saturday, arriving here on the following Thursday evening. Going out, the mail will leave Dawson on Wednesday, reaching Whitehorse the following Monday evening, six days being the time of transit each way. Mr. Barlee says that no difficulty will be experienced in maintaining this schedule and, indeed, there should not be, as mail was carried by dog team last year between Bennett and Dawson, more than 100 miles farther than at present, in less than six days.

The next mail which will be received in Dawson left Whitehorse Saturday. An outgoing mail will leave here tomorrow.

Rogers at Whitehorse.

Agent J. H. Rogers, of the W. P. & Y. R., telegraphed to Acting Agent Frank Mortimer yesterday that he had reached Whitehorse some time on Sunday, that being the 13th day out from Dawson. He stated in his wire that he would hibernate at Whitehorse until trains are operated between that place and Skagway.

Special Power of Attorney forms for sale at the Nugget office.

SENT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Memorial as Endorsed by the Yukon Council.

Many Important Concessions and Changes Demanded—Local Government a Leading Feature.

Following is the memorial forwarded to the federal government by the Yukon council, mention of which was made in the report of the meeting of that body as published in the Daily Nugget of yesterday: To the Commissioner and Members of the Yukon Council:

Your committee appointed to draft a memorial to the federal government respecting the wants of the Yukon territory begs to make the following recommendations:

1. That the local council should control local matters, for this purpose a subsidy should be granted by the Dominion government to the territory of not less than three times the subsidy allowed to the provinces per capita and other territories in the Dominion for the reason that the population of the territory is at least 95 per cent adult, and productive, and produces a much larger revenue to the country than a similar number in any other part of the Dominion; and, also the fact that the country is new and a much larger initial expenditure is required than in earlier parts of the Dominion.

2. The reduction of the royalty to 5 per cent on the gross output, exempting a larger amount from royalty on each claim than at present exempted.

If this is objectionable the establishment of an assay office or offices in the territory would be preferable, the government to require by legislation the transport of all gold the product of the territory to this assay office or offices, the acceptance by the assay office or offices of the gold and the issuing of certificates for its value, negotiable in any part of the British empire or the United States, for the value of it less the assay charges, and such further tax as may be required to be exacted in view of the proper administration of territorial affairs.

If this is found impracticable or objectionable an export duty might be established on the gold, treating it as an ordinary article of commerce and collecting the duty from the person who carries it out of the country.

Your committee would strongly recommend the establishment of a branch of the imperial mint at some point convenient to the territory.

3. The regulation of the liquor traffic by the local government, it to be allowed the unrestricted privilege of enacting any legislation deemed expedient by it, in connection with the admission of liquors to the territory and the charges to be imposed on them.

4. Encouragement of schemes to secure water for the use of the miners on the creeks on an extensive scale; this is strongly urged on the attention of the government as being very necessary for the proper development of mining in all parts of the territory.

5. That only owners of claims and those interested in claims be asked to take out miners licenses.

6. That the order in council preventing all employees of the Dominion government from having any interest in mining property be repealed.

7. That the building of a hospital for the temporary care of insane patients in the territory be undertaken by the Dominion government.

8. That the territory be divided into electoral districts to be entitled to representation in the local council; the proposed division is as follows:

That the Klondike river with its tributaries constitute one district; the Indian river and its tributaries a second; the Stewart river and its tributaries a third; the City of Dawson a fourth; and that all that portion of the territory lying south of the southerly end of Lake Leabge constitute a fifth, and as the population increases in other parts of the country, further electoral districts be created and representation given as necessity calls for it; and that the Yukon council be authorized to erect any such electoral district when necessary.

9. That the government at Ottawa should look as favorably as possible upon any suggestion made by the Yukon council as a body, with reference to changes or amendments to the mining regulations and other matters of interest in the territory.

10. Your committee further recommends the appointment of a third judge in the territorial court, and the con-

stitution of a court of appeal in the territory, constituted as other courts of appeal are in other parts of the Dominion, to hear and determine appeals from any decision of the judges of the territorial court and appeals from the gold commissioner's court.

11. No charters for tramways, railroads or other kindred works of an exclusive nature to be granted except under the most stringent conditions as to the good faith and capability of the applicant to perform the work, and complete it in a reasonable time.

12. That the Dominion government be asked to confer representation in the Dominion parliament to the Yukon territory, if the territory is entitled to it, under the same terms and conditions as it has been conferred on other outlying portions of the Dominion.

13. The extension of time, say to two years, in which to begin operations on bona fide hydraulic claims. This is proposed in consideration of the great difficulty in connection with the transportation of heavy machinery into and through the country at present.

14. That the representation work on placer claims be placed at two hundred dollars (\$200) worth of work, or the payment of two hundred dollars (\$200) in cash in lieu thereof for the first year; five hundred dollars (\$500) in work or five hundred dollars (\$500) in cash in lieu thereof for the second year, and for the third year work to the value of one thousand dollar (\$1000).

15. That the representation work on quartz claims shall be for the first year two hundred dollars (\$200) worth of work or two hundred dollars (\$200) in cash; and the same for the second and third years; five hundred dollars (\$500) worth of work or five hundred dollars (\$500) in cash in lieu thereof for the fourth year, and the same for the fifth year. As an alternative sixteen hundred dollars (\$1600) worth of work will entitle the miner for certificate of complete representation.

16. Creek claims shall be 500 feet long and 700 feet wide, measured in the general direction of the creek or gulch, and the base or axial line of the creek on which the boundaries of the claim are founded shall be established by a surveyor under the instructions of the gold commissioner. The side boundaries of the claims shall be straight lines between points on the end boundaries 350 feet (measured on the surface) on each side of the base line, established by a Dominion land surveyor, under instructions of the gold commissioner.

17. Section 13, placer mining regulations should be repealed.

18. All other claims shall be 250 feet square.

19. Any free miner having duly located and recorded a claim shall be entitled to hold it for a period of one year from the recording of the same, and thence from year to year by re-recording the same; provided, however, that during the first year of such occupancy such free miner shall do or cause to be done work on the claim itself to the value of two hundred dollars (\$200); during the second year of such occupancy he shall do or cause to be done work to the value of five hundred dollars (\$500), and during the third and following years work to the value of one thousand dollars (\$1000). He shall satisfy the mining recorder that such work has been done by a certificate to that effect made by the mining inspector or in charge of the district in which the claim is situated or by the affidavit of the free miner, corroborated by two disinterested witnesses, setting out a detailed statement of the work done, and shall obtain from the mining recorder a certificate of such work having been done, for which a fee of two dollars (\$2) shall be charged.

If during the year royalty has been paid equivalent to the sum required to be spent on the claim as representation work, the production of the royalty receipt as to such payment shall be sufficient evidence to the mining recorder upon which to issue a certificate of work as above mentioned.

20. Section 3 of the present placer mining regulation to read as follows:

Upon receiving a grant for a mining location no free miner shall be entitled to locate another claim within the same district, the boundaries of which shall be defined by the mining recorder, until three years from the date of his former location. He may, however, abandon his claim at any time, provided he is sole owner thereof, by filing notice of abandonment in the mining recorder's office, with a fee of two dollars (\$2) and thereby regain his right to locate in the same district. The abandoned claim shall not be open for relocation until six months after the date of its abandonment. But the same miner may also hold a hill claim acquired by him under these regulations in connection with a creek, gulch or

river claim and any number of claims by purchase.

21. Section 3 to be amended as follows:

A free miner's certificate may be granted to run from the date thereof or from the expiration of the applicant's then existing certificate, and shall expire on the second day of January next, after the date upon which it commenced to run; the sum of two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) to be charged for each three months or portion thereof between the date the certificate commenced to run and the date of the expiration thereof unless the certificate is to be issued in favor of a joint stock company in which case the fee shall be twelve dollars and fifty cents (\$12.50) for each three months or portion thereof, between the dates from which it commenced to run and the date of the expiration thereof for a company having a nominal capital of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) or less, and for a company having a nominal capital exceeding one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) the fees shall be double the amount above mentioned. Only one person or joint stock company shall be named in the certificate.

22. Section 7 of the placer mining regulations to be amended in such a way that the expiration of a free miners' certificate shall not cause a forfeiture, but that the person allowing a free miners' certificate to expire shall after the expiration of three months as provided by order in council be liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars (\$10) per month in the discretion of the gold commissioner who shall decide the amount of such fine to be paid taking into consideration the circumstances of each case.

23. In the case of the co-owners, a clause shall be added to the placer mining regulations providing for the protection of miners who own undivided interests in properties and do all the representation work. Every co-owner shall be made liable for his share of the representation work. If he does not pay his share, his portion on the claim should be made liable for the amount.

24. Any miner trespassing on any claim and taking any of its mineral contents therefrom shall be deemed guilty of an indictable offense, may be tried before a magistrate and, if found guilty, fined five hundred dollars (\$500) or imprisonment for a term of not more than three months or both, in the discretion of the magistrate, but such fine or imprisonment shall not prejudice any claim which the owner may have of such trespasser by reason of his trespass.

25. All dams shall be built without gate at least five feet in width and the opening must reach in depth to the bottom of the natural bed of the creek.

ARMORED COFFINS.

They Were Once Used in a Churchyard in Scotland.

In the earlier half of the nineteenth century the practice of stealing bodies from the churchyards for the purpose of sale as subjects for dissection, which was known as "body snatching," was for a time a very rife.

Various plans were made to defeat the nefarious and sacrilegious proceedings of the "body snatchers," or "resurrectionists," as they were sometimes called, a very common one being the erection of two or more small watch-houses, whose windows commanded the whole burying ground, and in which the friends of the deceased mounted guard for a number of nights after the funeral.

A usual method of the grave robbers was to dig down to the head of the coffin and bore in it a large round-hole by means of a specially constructed center bit. It was to counteract this maneuver that the two curious coffin-like relics now lying on either side of the door of the ruined church of Aberfoyle, in Perthshire, were constructed. They are solid masses of cast iron of enormous weight.

When an interment took place one of these massive slabs was lowered by suitable derricks, tackles and chains on to the top of the coffin, the grave was filled in, and there it was left for some considerable time. Later on the grave was opened and the iron armor plate was removed and laid aside ready for another funeral.

These contrivances still lie on the grass of the lonely little churchyard, objects of curiosity to the passing cyclist and tourist.—Scientific American.

The Explanation.

One morning the readers of a certain newspaper were perplexed to see in type the announcement that "the Scots handed down an important decision yesterday." The afternoon paper of the town, with which the morning paper for years had held a bitter controversy, interesting none but themselves, laughed that day, as the poets say, "in ghoulish glee," and it was up to the morning paper the next day to explain that "the types" made the statement that the Scots did so and so when the telegraph editor should have known that that word was merely the abbreviation of the telegrapher for supreme court of the United States.